

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Herald. He would be a bold prophet who should pretend to say precisely what will be the consequences of the war now raging in Europe. The end of the struggle itself is uncertain, and what is to follow or result from it is more uncertain still. Up to the present time the Germans have been successful beyond all expectation. They have shown immense power and great military skill. But the fortunes of war are uncertain. An accident may turn the scales one way or the other. Or the practice of fighting and reverses of the French may not only arouse the whole population of France to determined and persistent resistance, but may develop such military ability, such generalship and resources as that ingenious, proud and warlike people have not yet shown in the war. The revolutionary wars of the French at the close of the last century and beginning of the present one, when all Europe was combined against them, showed wonderful vigor and resources. This war, indeed, has proved that they are the same brave people, for notwithstanding the successes of the Germans, they have fought like heroes and have punished their enemy severely.

Still the prospect is unfavorable to the French. The Germans have exhibited a power and military ability little dreamed of by the French and hardly equalled by the rest of the world. They have, besides, all the prestige and moral power of success, while the French are cut up and a good deal demoralized. The German armies, of not less than half a million of men, have penetrated, like a wedge, the heart of France, with the apex pointing to and steadily advancing toward Paris and fresh forces pressing in and upon the base. The line of the Germans is a long one, from the base at the Rhine frontier, and becomes longer as they get nearer Paris, but it is well taken care of, and another half million of men or more, including the landwehr, is necessary, can be brought up to maintain that line and to support and replenish the armies in advance. The French have no forces to cut the rear of the advancing German armies. They are kept fully employed in endeavoring to resist the masses of their enemy, which move steadily, like an avalanche, toward Paris. The mission of Marshals Bazaine and MacMahon was to stop this progress, and their forces have fought well and bravely for that purpose, particularly those of Bazaine around Metz. It is doubtful if they can do more than check the onward march for a few days. The progress of the German columns seems irresistible. Nor can any other French army be got together to operate upon the German line. Bazaine and MacMahon might be largely reinforced from Paris—that is, if the communications of the former be not already entirely cut off—but it is not probable that the Germans can be turned back now short of Paris. Nothing but the most decisive victory over the main body of the German army could prevent that army reaching the French capital.

Looking at the light before us at all the circumstances and contingencies of the situation, we suppose that the German forces, to the number of three or four hundred thousand splendid fighting men or more, will reach the fortifications of Paris. It is possible battles may be fought before that. MacMahon may have massed a large army and may stand in the way somewhere on the line approaching Paris; but as was said, the probability is that the solid, well trained, and experienced German armies will force their way through and leave no really dangerous enemy behind. It is possible, however, that MacMahon, who is reported to have left Chalons, instead of marching towards Paris to defend that city or to fight the Crown Prince of Prussia in his march, has gone in the other direction to join Bazaine, with a view to force the Germans to a great battle at Metz or in the neighborhood. It is there the French may intend to defend Paris, and such a movement may compel the Crown Prince of Prussia to fall back to support Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz against the combined forces of MacMahon and Bazaine. Still, from present appearances, the Germans are pushing steadily on to Paris, and according to the latest news were only sixty-five miles from that city.

Concluding, therefore, that the Germans will reach the fortifications of Paris, they may have to contend with a large French army under the walls. Can they defeat such an army? or, defeating it, can they take the city? Of course there is always uncertainty in battle, but looking at the success of the Germans thus far, and at all the circumstances of the case, it is probable they will be able to defeat any army brought against them and to besiege Paris. The vast levies of men that France can undoubtedly make could do little with such a powerful and perfectly organized army as that of the Germans. But can it take Paris? No doubt the city is strongly fortified and has a large army of defenders at the fortifications; yet we can hardly suppose the besiegers would not find within a circuit of thirty or forty miles some spot where they could force an entrance, or that their shell and shot would not make havoc within the city. Should they reach the walls it will only be a question of time, probably, and perhaps only a few days, either before the Germans enter the city or the party in power at Paris treat for peace.

But who can or will the Prussians negotiate with? Here arises a serious difficulty. The French of all parties declare they will not make peace with the enemy while on the soil of France. What party, then, will venture to treat for peace with the enemy at or before the capital? The stern necessities of their situation may compel them to negotiate a peace under such humiliating circumstances, that is evident when nations are in a state of revolution. This half-mythical notion of the Prussians is to obtain guarantees of peace and security for the future. It is not likely they would treat with the Emperor Napoleon, for they have declared the Bonapartes to be the disturbers of Europe, and they would have no confidence in any treaty Napoleon might make. Nor is it reasonable to suppose the French desire the rule of the Emperor after such an exhibition of his incapacity, and the dreadful disasters he has brought upon France. Indeed, to all appearances he is virtually deposed now. But would the French permit a foreign enemy to dictate what form of government they shall have, or who shall be their ruler? And would it not be a most dangerous experiment for the Prussians to make to say what shall be the government or who shall be the ruler of France?

Humiliated as France may be, that proud

and great nation could not endure such humiliation. Should Prussia wish to re-establish the Orleans dynasty that very fact, probably, would deter the French from accepting a monarch of the Orleans family. If even an Orleans prince could be forced upon them at the point of the bayonet, it is not likely he would remain long upon the throne after the Prussians left. A regency with the Prince Imperial for future emperor would hardly satisfy the Prussians, who have declared so emphatically against the Bonapartes. A provisional government, perhaps, is the only one that Prussia could treat with or that could treat with Prussia. But here the Prussians would be in a dilemma again. A provisional government might lead to a republic, and that is not what King William and the Prussian aristocracy want, or would like to see. A republican government in France might shake the throne of Prussia and the other monarchies of Europe. The fires of the first French revolution and republic might be lighted again and set all Europe in a blaze. Then, indeed, France might take revenge upon Prussia for the humiliation she is enduring. There is no doubt the dynasties of Europe dread such a contingency springing from the present war. The question of the future government of France is surrounded with great difficulties, and it will take all the skill of Bismarck, as well as of the powers of Europe, to manage this delicate matter. As for the people, the sooner they dispense with the crowned heads, who plunge them into war continually from personal and ambitious motives, and establish republics based upon nationality, the better. Fearful as the effects of the present war are, good may grow out of it, for the people may become enlightened as to the evils of monarchy, and may learn to govern themselves.

FRENCH THEORIES OF DEFEAT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. No nation has theorized so freely as the French on the causes of the military ill-success which it has occasionally experienced. Our English way is to forget our defeats, and singular examples of this convenient oblivion are to be found in our nearly complete ignorance of some naval engagements with the French in which we were signally worsted, and in the dimness of our knowledge of such battles as Fontenoy. The French are more in the habit of recollecting and explaining away. A person moderately acquainted with French popular literature can recall at least a dozen theories of the fortune of Waterloo, ranging from the audacious inventions of MM. Thiers and Victor Hugo to the simple popular story that the Duke of Wellington made his troops drunk with gin, and so conquered through sheer inebriety. It was not, in fact, till it became evident that the profit of all these ingenious explanations went exclusively to the Bonapartes that MM. Erekman-Charlier began to say in a popular novel that the secret of Waterloo was a very simple one—that the English general had chosen a very strong position, and that his soldiers fought exceedingly well. It is possible that this French habit of theorizing is partly attributable to what is really true of French military ill-success when it has heretofore occurred on a large scale. The utmost point to which French popular knowledge of history goes back is the seventeenth century, and it is certainly the fact that, from that time to this, the miscarriages of France as a military power have not been simple failures in a trial of strength against some other nation. She has never been brought very low except by a coalition.

All explanations of this kind cease to be true of the present struggle; and a new theory is wanted of the late Prussian victories. It is very improbable that more than part of the account which the neutral bystander will give himself of these events will ever be received in France. We can see on the one hand that the French military councils have been characterized by the worst form of ill-decision—that at London, a man, possibly of some degree of slow sagacity, but of no great natural talent and no military knowledge, is charged with the duty of selection between the competing plans of a number of rival generals, varying very much in their abilities, and even belonging to different schools of warfare. On the other hand, we can have no doubt that a new military power and system did practically make their first appearance in the world. The truth, disguised by the extravagant importance assigned to the needle-gun in the campaign of Sedan, has now become palpable. A nation, as completely armed from one end of society to the other as ever were the Teutonic tribes from which it is descended in their forests has hitherto itself against what, after all, is a mercenary army. A royal house of which the princes are carefully trained to generalship, an aristocracy educated by the severest study and the most sustained practice to become a body of working officers, and rank and file in which the whole mass strength of the most highly educated nation in the world is held off to the military duties most accordant to its general life, and what is probably the highest development of the mechanism proper for the exercise of the military art which the world has seen. There is an aspect, no doubt, under which this elaborate organization of a community as an army, in which the proper place of all the constituent parts of society is preserved, may be viewed with anything but satisfaction. It will seem to some that no more lamentable perversion of the powers which should be employed in the arts of peace has ever yet been witnessed. But it is impossible not to admire its perfect adaptation to its immediate end, and to see that the irresistible forces which it concentrates and places at the command of its leaders.

We may be sure that, in French opinion, the Emperor Napoleon or his memory will be made to bear the full responsibility of ill-success, whether it be ultimately less or greater than at present appears. But it is at the same time little likely that the inherent inferiority of the French to the Prussian military system will ever be admitted in France. The French theory is that armies become irresistible, and must embody the true genius of nations, when nations are in a state of revolution. This half-mythical notion of the virtues of revolution is very commonly entertained in France even by persons most afraid of civil convulsion. It is the theory which animates the late proclamation of the French Ministers, and which would explain an outbreak in the streets of Paris at a moment like this. It is, moreover, a theory which has been largely borrowed in the countries over which France exercises an influence.

THE REPUBLIC FOR FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. We earnestly trust that the Republicans of France will not let slip the present opportunity for terminating the power of the relentless despot who crushed the rebellion of 1848; who perpetrated the bloody massacres of the 2d of December; who has carried on a long and cruel war against every manifestation of

Republicanism or Liberalism; who crushed the freedom of the press and the freedom of assembly; who manacled France to serve his ambition; who organized despotism for his own glory; who is the direct enemy of the generous soul of France, and who has been the armed upholder and representative of Caesarism in the modern world. The "Man of December" must be destroyed, and it is the people of France who should bring him to destruction. We believe that the opportunity for the republicans of France has arrived, or will very soon arrive. If they fail on any account whatever to take advantage of it—if they permit the resumption of the Bonapartist power which has been in abeyance since the outbreak of the war—if they permit the re-establishment of Bourbonism or the Orleans family under any possible conditions, they will again have cause, as they have had in former times, bitterly to lament their weakness, their indecision, and their dissensions.

It is our heart's hope that the republic may appear in France at this crisis. We believe that there never was such a favorable time for its establishment. France is disgusted with imperialism—Napoleonism—despotism, which has now mortified its pride, as it had previously outraged its intelligence and crushed its liberties. It has shown itself to be a fraud and a sham. The liberty-loving people of France will now naturally turn to the republic, which will give them the greatest strength as well as the greatest freedom; which will give their country a new life and a new glory. France has, moreover, been chastened in spirit by the results of the present war which Napoleon precipitated; and there could be no better foundation for a republic than the serious feelings and tempered passions which will certainly follow a period filled with such events as have occurred of late. We do not believe that anything will come from the intrigues of the small Orleans faction in Paris. The old monarchy has no attractions for the present generation of Frenchmen. It is inconsistent with the spirit of the times and the genius of modern France. It would be impossible for foreign powers to establish or maintain a government in France to which the people were opposed. Nothing will save France but the republic.

No great Republican leaders have appeared in France of late years. Their appearance would be an impossibility. But there are plenty of clear-headed and strong-minded Republicans there, nevertheless. Most of those who have shown themselves on the surface have been noisy and violent men. But times like these will call out another class. We conjure them to come out, and seize their opportunity. There has always been much babble in this country about France being unfit for a Republic. It is ignorant and empty talk. We are told France has had two Republics during the last eighty years, both of which have fallen; but has it not, during the same time, had three monarchs and two Emperors, all of whom have fallen? If the overthrow of Robespierre and Lamartine proves anything, does the overthrow of Louis XVI., Napoleon I., Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III. prove nothing? We trust that the French people are fit for a Republic, and that a Republic is the form of government best suited for France.

WHY AMERICANS SYMPATHIZE WITH GERMANY.

From the N. Y. Times. The German Patriotic Aid Societies appeal quite as strongly to the judgment as to the feeling of the American people in their statement of the considerations which underlie the present conflict. Some of these considerations events had already revealed. The earlier misconceptions, which regarded the contest as one between King William, who believes himself to be a ruler by divine right, and Louis Napoleon, who had made himself a ruler by fraud, were soon dispelled. The cause of Prussia had become merged in the larger and juster cause of a united Germany; the dynastic ambition of Napoleon became subordinate to the ill-regulated aggressiveness of a united France. Instead of a struggle between Emperor and King, we were called upon to witness the battle of two nationalities, the representatives, respectively, of opposite and irreconcilable ideas, and embodying types of diverse natures. As between King William and Louis Napoleon, the Germans might well have hesitated to bestow their sympathy. But as between a people devoted to plodding industry, thrifty and intelligent, earnest and wise in their aspirations after liberty, seeking no further territorial aggrandizement, but simply the quiet consolidation of minor States which the selfishness of petty sovereigns had kept divided—and a people destitute of practical ideas of freedom, with no national purpose but the glory of France, incapable of the self-control which is at the root of popular government, and divided by the ties of an empire resting upon treachery and prolonged by fraud—if it were impossible to extenuate, there is a degree of absolutism in some of her older pretensions for which no excuse can be found. What then? The instinctive yearning for constitutional freedom which animates the German people finally proved too strong for King William, and a determination to exact respect for the guarantees of freedom begins to restrain even Bismarck. Both have been instruments in the accomplishment of a work which they will hereafter only partially control. Not more surely will Germany unity grant to extinguish the paltry grand dukes and mimic sovereigns who alone were interested in perpetuating division than will the harsh authority of Bismarck and the antiquated ideas of his King disappear before the expanding power of the German people. And the purpose which has sustained their patient pursuit after union affords the best possible pledge against the abuse of the influence which must follow victory over France. They want unity for the sake of Germany—not to make Germany a scourge to other nations. The power which unity implies they propose to exercise only as a means of securing to themselves the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, and the cultivation of those arts of peace which supplement freedom with prosperity, and impart permanence to both. Both are presupposed in the organization of their military system, which depends for its efficiency upon harmonious

relations between the people and the government. On the other hand, the French people have been educated to regard France as an arbiter among the nations. The first Napoleon deposed and installed kings at his pleasure; and the third Napoleon has asserted his right to decide the fate of thrones in a similar manner. Incessant military and naval preparations could not go on among such a people, under such a ruler, without arousing the spirit of neighboring peoples. There could be no general disarmament while France remained a constant menace. The fact that Prussia pushed forward her preparations proves nothing against the peaceful disposition of the German people. The hopes of France rest upon the prevention of German unity, and the result of united Germany became sooner or later inevitable. Greater energy has converted the German army into the invading force, but that is a circumstance which does not alter the moral relations of the belligerents.

If, then, American sympathy preponderates on the side of Germany, it is from no lack of appreciation of French valor, and from no disinclination to analyze the merits of the struggle. There are, indeed, reasons why, apart from all else, the German cause should be the popular cause. The value of our German citizen's patriotic adhesion to the Union in its perils, their appreciation of its principles, and their vast contributions to its prosperity, are quite enough to explain any partiality that might exist. But judging of the contest by the results it involves, and by the motives and character of the peoples immediately concerned, the considerations which may be expected to sway American feeling on the side of Germany are obvious and conclusive.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CITY MISSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Is now in active operation. The undersigned, General Superintendent (by appointment of the Bishop), would respectfully and earnestly urge upon members of the Church particularly, and Christian people generally, the necessity of united and combined effort in the extension of the knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ among the neglected portions of our community, and in providing for the relief of those in our midst who are "in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity."

The present time demands unusual exertions on the part of Christians to stem the tide of sin and wickedness which is coming up over our city. All moneys sent as designed for the support of Missionaries, for defraying the expenses of Halls and Churches for Divine worship, and for the relief of the destitute, will be thankfully received and carefully and usefully applied.

The Rooms of the City Mission, No. 225 South NINTH Street, are open daily from 8 to 4 o'clock. Let every one come up to the help of the Lord.

Rev. SAMUEL DURBOROW, General Superintendent.

W. W. FRAZIER, Jr., Treasurer, 8 26 St. No. 101 S. FRONT Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOUNDED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET.

NOTICE THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, August 25, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary, 8 25 St.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, HARRIS and WALTON, 609 N. SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 21 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,159 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of SUSANNA ORT, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL, Attorney of Susanna Ort, 8 24 St.

JAMES M. SCOVELL, LAWYER, No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

TRIGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from injurious ingredients, and is especially adapted to the relief of the following ailments: Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, SUGAR, Proprietor, 22 1/2 Corn. No. NINTH and FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1/2 tatts!

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 5 30 St. No. 115 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with Fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Golden Dental Rooms, has removed to the new and painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 41 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars.

WARD A. G. MCALISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 305 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. (7 11 St.)

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS, 1870.

WILLIAM M. BUNN, SIXTEENTH WARD. (7 11 St.)

Late Private Company F, 73d P. V. (7 11 St.)

QENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESTNUT Street.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO, Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs. AN ELEGANT STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESTNUT STREET.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 8 21 WAREHOUSES, No. 610 ARC

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER, No. 11 North SECOND Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb.

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DRESSINGS, CLOTHS and COATINGS. (3 25 MW) AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ART EXHIBITION. ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET.

BRUNN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblenz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege, Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc., etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS. COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE. For the Stereoscope, 50 cents each. Also, Larger, Mounted, 90 cents each.

THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. \$1.50 EACH. DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.

JAMES EARLE & SONS, Looking-Glass Warehouses and Gallery of Paintings, No. 516 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 23 1/2

A few doors above Chestnut St., Philad.

HATS AND CAPS. WABURNER'S IMPROVED VENETIANZED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office.

J. T. EASTON, J. McMAHON, SHIPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and dispatch. Coal, Beets and steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

J. T. EASTON, J. McMAHON, SHIPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and dispatch. Coal, Beets and steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

J. T. EASTON, J. McMAHON, SHIPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and dispatch. Coal, Beets and steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

J. T. EASTON, J. McMAHON, SHIPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and dispatch. Coal, Beets and steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

J. T. EASTON, J. McMAHON, SHIPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and dispatch. Coal, Beets and steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

J. T. EASTON, J. McMAHON, SHIPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and dispatch. Coal, Beets and steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

J. T. EASTON, J. McMAHON, SHIPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and dispatch. Coal, Beets and steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, No. 1416 LOCUST Street.

ELWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized. Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics. 2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College. 3. Special instruction in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.

A carefully organized Primary Department. A Special feature—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground. Next session begins September 19. Circulars at LE & W. B. BROS., No. 224 CHESTNUT Street. Testimonials from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870. During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession. W. STRONG, 8 13

Y. LAUBERBAUM'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 1015 TENTH Street. A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations. French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.

FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the highest classes of Mathematics. A first-class Primary Department. The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious classrooms in the city. Open for the reception of applicants daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Full term will begin September 19. Circulars at M. W. BROS., No. 430 Chestnut at

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE OPENED FOR SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 187